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The Mugwump May Convention.

The Hop WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE'S Mugwump Convention at Syracuse on May \$1, is to protest that the New York Demoeratic Convention held on Feb. 22, should have been held three months later.

By the end of May, the Hon, W. Rowne-DOW GRACE will find that Governor HILL's seven years' service to New York and its immense results are still visible.

By the end of May, the Hon. W. Rownepow G. will learn that not three months later, but rather four years earlier, was the best time to see and announce Mr. CLEVE-LAND politically defunct.

Earlier still, in the spring of 1886, Governor TILDEN, who died in August of that year, foresaw that Mr. CLEVELAND's reelection would be impossible, and said so. Bo long beforehand as the fall of 1887, Secretary Manning, who died in December of that year, foresaw in Mr. CLEVELAND's then probable renomination the certainty

of defeat, and said so. These were experienced and obviously disinterested forceasts of men laying down their own political trusts, yet anxious for their party's future. They had given him their full strength, for Mr. CLEVELAND had had no more to do with his own nomination and election than the King of Slam; and yet the Presidency had then come to be imagined his personal possession, as a third time nomination is now imagined. By then his Democracy had become Mugwumped, a fatal sign.

The Mugwump Convention at Syracuse can put Governor HILL on his defence, not as three months early, but four years late. It can charge him with too little heed for TILDEN'S and MANNING'S wise and disinterested forecasts. It can charge him with too great hope in 1888 that his own tremendous energies, put forth for Mr. CLEVELAND'S election, would pull him through despite the fatal burden of his Mugwumpalliance. It can charge Governor HILL with saying: "Let us give GROVER another chance, pull all together, win his election and then save him from his friends! It was excessive generosity. If the Syracuse Convention shall attack HILL there, it will touch the joint in his armor. He can only answer: "My atonement has been that I did my uttermost a second time for Mr. CLEVELAND, and that I have since delivered the Empire State from Republican bondage." And so much must be admitted. He has cancelled the State debt. He has given to New York city home rule. He has given to New York State self-government

by its Democratic majority. But HILL's generosity to CLEVELAND in 1888 was an error no less. He should have heeded the warning voices of Governor TILDEN and Secretary MANNING. He should have listened to the friendly protests of THE SUN. What was the use of "giving CLEVELAND another chance," when his Mugwump alliance in New York was deadly peril to the Democracy and no strength?

Let us extract the sweet uses of this adversity, this CLEVELAND-Mugwump alliance, to the New York Democracy, and put it up in two bottles for the cure of sick WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE and his Mugwump and Mugwumped Syracuse brethren.

For the Mugwump influence bath had diverse operation: A. Injury to CLEVE-LAND daily glorified. B. Benefit to HILL daily vilified. Let us consider:

1884 -CLEVELAND, the Mugwump candidate imposed through their preference, drove off Democratic votes so that losing 525 more, New York and the Presidency

.-Mr. CLEVELAND, the Mugwump candidate im epted as the preference of his Mugwamp ailles, drove peratic votes so that he ran behind Democratic tale tickets every where, both in Mugwum; States and

1. In New England's poll of 800,000 votes he ran behind them 15,000 votes,

2. In New York's poll of 1,320,000 votes losing the State and the Presidency by 13,000 votes.

1892.—Mr. CLEVELASE, the Migwump candidate for a third nomination in the Democratic Convention of is own State (47.00) square miles area, 6,500,000 Congressional district out of all thirty-four.

1995 -Covernor Hur, the Democratic candidate Cally villied by the Mugwamp press, and elected by plurality of 11,134 votes.

1984 -- Governor Hitt, the Democratic candidate

r vilified by the Mugwamp press while it glorified defeated Mr. CLETELIND, resisted by a plurality of 19,171 votes 1881 .- Governor Hitts, daily villed by the Muges the only Democrat in New York

known preference, elected United States Benator. -flovernor line, leading his party in the elections for the Assembly. Senate, and Executive, and while openly pressed by his party as a candidate for his Presidency, also by the Mugwump press daily willed as such, carries both henate and Assembly (for it.e first time since, both having been Democratic, both were lost by Gove nor CLEVELAND, and sweeps the mate with an old Thoms plurality of 48,000; and,

.-- Covernor Hill, as a Democratic nomines for he Presidential candidacy, receives in the Democratic lopvention of New York its unanimous vote.

It is obvious from the foregoing facts that the New York Democracy would have been without excuse had they deferred for one unnecessary hour to apprise their fel-Democrats in other States, as by their pectful silence concerning Mr. CLEVEand at their State Convention in February they did, whom it would be hopeless for m to attempt to elect as President next based upon an expectation of the vote of New York.

The Mugwump had killed, coffined, buried CLEVELAND. In their February Convention the New York Democracy, by respectsilence, officially announced him as politically defunct.

There the matter should have ended. New York had made an authentic choice between up to be counted. Election statistics show the living and the dead. Governor Hill, no trace of its existence as a numerable by the act of the New York Convention, quantity. Its existence would not be sussimply took a place among "the favorite sons" of Democratic States. Any other cratic State, if nominated at Chicago, was sure to be able to carry New York.

Governor HILL himself, in response to the New York State Convention, said: "I deem this honor ample reward for the labors of the longest life. No matter who is the nominee. Victory is all."

The situation is without precedent in political history, where faithless defaming allies, in whose commany only defeat was sure, after their company had been avoided without asperity or reproach, and victory after victory then won, once more insisting on the rights of alliance, again and unceasingly defaming their allies, and a third

time demanding to name the leader of those who, defeated with them, had always been victorious without them and despite them! But the Mugwump seems fated to en-

throne his bugbear after smashing his idol. Had the Syracuse Mugwump Convention never been called, the Chicago Convention would have had an open field, and could have chosen safely from among all favorite sons any "favorite son," and run no risk of losing New York. But the Mugwumps and the Mugwumped will rush to Syracuse; they will swarm in Chicago, shouting: 'Anybody to beat HILL and Tammany;" and meanwhile the Mugwump press is daily erying: "CLEVELAND must be nominated! CLEVELAND must be nominated! Down with HILL and Tammany!"

The Mugwump thus prevents a choice among "favorite sons" at Chicago, and forces into their company one who is not a "favorite son." The Mugwump thus compels the choice at Chicago to be between their New York candidate and the "favorite son" of New York. The Mugwump thus tars, with his dirty stick labelled "Anybody to beat HILL," every favorite son of other Democratic States, all of whom had a right to a free and fair competition with the favorite son of New York.

The Mugwump thus forces the nomination of Governor Hill at Chicago by making it the only means, instead of the best means, to escape the hazard of a minimum Democratic vote, and to insure a maximum Democratic majority, in New York.

" "Hill and Tammany."

Democrats of other States than New York may well ask how the Mugwump in New York comes to have his incredible doublebarrelled efficiency. How does he manage both to slaughter his most dear ones and promote his most hated ones, every time? It is a puzzle to the outsider, but not to one who knows human nature. Mugwump

nature, and what Tammany is, and what

New York is. Tammany is the well-known name of now the sole Democratic organization in New York city of any importance politically, the Manhattan Club being merely a social rendezvous of Democrats. Out of nearly 249,000 votes cast in New York city last fall, the Tammany candidates received from 137,000 to 146,000. The highest County Democracy

candidate received 10,352. Many a time in the past the votes of the Democracy of New York city have been the last unbroken barrier against Republican misrule, saving the State Democracy, savng the Democracy of the United States. The key to the New York political puzzle

is just this: For years the Mugwump press has daily assailed the chosen leaders of Tammany as corrupt, and their followers as the "semicriminal classes." For seven years Governor HILL has been so lucky as to share with them its daily defamation. Mr. CLEVE LAND has experienced its praise.

Governor Hill, of "Hill and Tammany," is in fact an upright up-country Democrat. who has no especial relation with Tammany any more, at most, than he has with Hugh McLaughlin, the grand old Brooklyn boss and the Brooklyn Democracy. But outside of New York and Brooklyn all the way from Montauk Point to Chautauqua, Governor HILL is himself the preëminent country boss. He was brought forward for the first time conspicuously to the public of this State, when a young man, by Governor TILDEN to help him finish up the purgation of Tammany in the Tween times, and especially, after the defection of Speaker Ma-GUIRE of Elmira, to aid in the defeat of the Canal Ring. By Mr. TILDEN he was always advised and steadily promoted with unwa vering confidence and mutual devotion, until the death of that great statesman, six years ago. Mr. MANNING's end being plainly near, HILL then took, by natural inheritance and deserved succession, the leadership which Mr. TILDEN laid down only with his life. With one regretted exception, Mr. SMITH M. WEED of Plattsburgh, he has been upheld in that trust by all the intimate. personal, and political friends of Mr. Til-DEN ever since, and recognized leader of the Democratic party throughout the State, but, unlike his prede cessors during JOHN KELLY's last years, he

has the support of Tammany as well. It is a most remarkable career. The deference to his counsels among Democrats in State Conventions and in the State Legislatures has been unprecedented and almost universal. No Democrat pretends to dispute or divide with him the credit of leading his party through a succession of victories, the last the greatest, to its present supremacy in the State of New York.

Tammany has the advantage of an historic name as old as the republic. It has the disadvantage, in its name, of recalling the memory of a brief "Tween" regime. After its purgation, begun by Democrats. continued by Democrats, completed by Democrats, John KELLY was put at its head by the best Democrats in New York. He preferred not to drop the name "Tam many," and his wish was respected. His successor by natural selection is RICHARD CROKER: and Tammany is now practically the whole organized Democracy of New York city, and will continue such so long as it gives to New York city a good, and an increasingly good, city Government.

The County Democracy of New York etty was the last to be defeated and disintagrated by Tammany, and is now invisible and unregarded at State Conventions. Mr. WHITNEY is its best-known chief. The Mugwumped Mr. COUDERT is another. Ex-Mayor Grace is its foremost leader, an able man, the inventor and only important backer of the CLEVELAND-Mugwump Convention. The real purpose of his excursions through the State is local, to reinstate here an opposition to Tammanythere being no case against the city Government-by means of Federal patronage in New York city as a nucleus. Mr. GRACE's fovember, in so far as their hopes might | political importance comes from his wealth and his political sagacity, which have led him to become an owner in the New York Times, a morning Mugwump journal, supporting Mr. CLEVELAND, and to select a Presidential year for his row-de-dow

against " HILL and Tammany." The Mugwump vote may be a few hundreds. It has never yet in New York stood pected in New York except for the proof of its power in repelling votes. At that favorite son" able to carry his own Demo- point its power is always appreciable, often destructive.

The Mugwump lever is the Mugwump press. Its present fulcrum is CLEVELAND's consent to be a candidate, and to dispense in his candidacy with the nomination of his own State, twice already bestowed upon him, and on a third occasion, after defeat, unanimously bestowed elsewhere.

The Mugwump theory is the moral supelority of the Mugwump to the Democrat. 'HILL and Tammany," in Mugwump eyes are "an audacious band of political brigands," with whom the Mugwump scorns to consort except as their moral conductor. The Mugwump's moral sufferings in such

company must needs be scute, but its selfrespect is maintained by its firm purpose to destroy if it cannot guide, to ruin if it cannot rule the Democratic party of "po-

litical brigands." The Mugwump offers to its moral inferiors a plan of salvation. It promises success as if it brought a separate army. numerable, with ballots. But its rednforce ment is essentially moral. In fact, it proffers only guidance to "political brigands," guidance other than "the scum and off-scouring of creation" would naturally choose for themselves: guidance other and higher, Mugwump guidance.

The shibboleth by which the Mugwump knows its own, and which it daily shouts in the ears of the Democracy of New York, is the cry. " Down with HILL and Tammany!" Mugwump guidance thus offered as reënforcement to the Democratic army, being by nature moral and not numerical, being plan of salvation, the Mugwump is now discounting its future success by sending agents around the State with a paper pad, asking, "Are you saved?"

The number of those induced to prefer Mugwump guidance and moral salvation of a very superior quality, to Democratic guidance and mere political success, will be footed up by the Republican rule of addition and silence at the Syracuse Convention on May 31, but it will be less than the number which is insufficient to obtain control of one Congressional district out of thirty-four.

Naturally, the approach of Mugwump support to any candidate, whom Tammany might otherwise favor, diminishes the Tammany vote, despite every effort which Mr. CROKER, Mr. GILROY, and the most powerful leaders of Tammany might make to accept classification as "thieves" and brigands" and humbly follow higher moral guidance, Mugwump guidance. JOHN KELLY could not hold his nearest

friends. As little can they. Every voter whom the Evening Post and the Times should send to the polls with a ballot for their Democratic nominee, though otherwise as acceptable as THOMAS JEF-PERSON OF ANDREW JACKSON, would, of course, drive off from his support Tammany Democrats in flocks. There are many analogous mysteries in human nature. As GEORGE ELIOT once said: Friendliness is much such a steed as Ser Benghis; it will hardly show much alacrity unless it has got the thistle of hatred under its tall.'

So the volunteered endearments of Illtempered faded beauties whenever they approach a crisis are said to give out with terrific energy involuntary repulsions. Who can wonder? Who would like to be called a "corrupt" leader, or one of the semi-criminal classes," and then find his virtuous censor his political bedfellow?

The Evening Post, between its cursings of HILL and Tammany," also finds breath to waste in advocating gold monometailism. This is similarly repulsive to Western Democrats as to the Democrats of New York, who have consistently since 1974, under TILDEN, MANNING, and HILL, favored a return to the free bimetallic coinage of our Constitution and of our history from 1792 to 1973.

It merely shows the Mugwump capacity to be repulsive over the largest areas; and our present purpose is but to explain the Mugwump's reciprocal repulsion toward the Democrats of New York city, the moral repulsion of a great and good being arousng political repulsion on the part of its inferiors, though duly cursed and duly proffered higher guidance than their own

The New Baptist Doctrine.

Several weeks ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the Methodist ministers of this city to commit themselves in favor of Dr. PARKHURST's detective methods: but last Monday the Baptist pastors adopted unanimously a resolution approving his performances as a spy and a decoy, and describing them as "determined and manly efforts." These Baptist pustors of New York, there-

the practice of deceit is consistent with Christian manliness, laudable, and worthy of imitation by all good and true men and women. They promulgate the teaching that a Christian may properly lure and hire deprayed women to make a shameful exposure of themselves in his presence, and that in watching the revolting spectacle he indulges in an innocent and profitable pastime, commendable and comely in a Christian minister. They announce to the Baptist public, more particularly, that it is fitting and even praiseworthy for such a minister to drink beer repeatedly with his dissolute associates on such an occasion, and to laugh at their indecent and disgraceful behavior. They present him as an example of ministerial dignity, propriety, and godliness in taking with him to a resort so infamous a young man of his flock, and in abetting and encouraging this youth when he danced with naked women.

That, it seems, is the present doctrine of the New York Baptist teachers. In the form of covenant to which Baptist church members subscribe they engage that "as we are the light of the world and salt of the earth, we will seek Divine aid to enable us to deny ungodliness, and even worldly lust, and to walk circumspectly in the world, that we may win the souls of men." Participating in the conviviality of the lost and lustful, however, is walking circumspectly with a view to the winning of souls, according to these ministers. Inciting the depraved to vicious display by a pecuniary bribe is a proceeding upon which the godly may call down the blessing of GoD, as becoming in those who are the light and the salt of the world, heavenly, Christian, and beautiful with the beauty of godliness.

Of course, they must have meant to teach this to their flocks, for, of necessity, they cannot feel and show any toleration for a doctrine so abhorrent to Christianity as the satanic principle that the end justifles the means, or evil may be done that good may come.

That was the principle upon which the Anarchist BAVACHOL justified his bomb throwing and gloried in it, after he had been convicted of the atrocious crime at Paris last Tuesday. "I committed these outrages," said RAVACHOL, "in order to drav the attention of the public to the needs of the Anarchists. In this way," he went on, "our theories will become known, and it will be discovered that we are not crimi nals, but true defenders of the oppressed." He set out to murder the police and other officers of the law for the purpose and with the motive of bringing about a reform of the social system which he imagined would be wholly benign and conducive to greater happiness in the world. He "desired to terrorize the people in order that they might reflect on the matter." He felt that it was necessary for his purpose to produce a profound sensation, the more especially among the police and in the minds of jurymen. The murder of the protectors of the existing social order, said PERBOT. another of the Paris Anarchists, " is the

highest human justice, and I believe one of the forms which Divine justice is taking." If, therefore, Dr. PARKHURST was justifia-

ble in doing evil from a motive he fancied to be good, RAVACHOL was not less defensible in calling in the aid of the devil. But, according to the code of Christianity, sin is sin, whether it Be murder or lying or false pretence. It is equally under the condemnation of GoD, and the offer of salvation to the repentant and believing murderer is as full and free as the promise of redemption to the repentant liar and deceiver. Both of them must turn from their wickedness to receive eternal life, and learn to abhor evil for itself, whatever may be the purpose for

which it is used. Hence the Baptist doctrine, as interpreted by those Baptist pastors of New York, must be that it is not evil and sinful to tempt and decoy and hire the wicked to display their wickedness, but is rather rightyous and godly. Dr. PARKHURST, in their view, did not do evil that good might come, for then they must have denounced him; he did only good in the beginning, the end, and all through. They teach, consequently, that it is right to lie, and becoming and laudable in a Christian to provoke and watch the foulest of spectacles n the vilest of places, without making any protest against it, and without expending any effort to win the deprayed performers from their revolting wickedness. Otherwise they would have to sustain the hellish doctrine of RAVACHOL, which, of course, they cannot do, so long as they profess to believe in the teachings of Christianity and to govern their lives in accordance with its spirit and precepts.

In times post the Bantlets have been distinguished for their refusal to make any compromises with the world, and the casustry by which it may undertake to defend the commission of wrong for any purpose whatsoever. They have been the strictest of constructionists so far as concerns the Gospel law. They have taught that a true Christian church can be composed only of Christian believers, who in their own persons and of themselves, and not through sponsors at their baptism as infants, shall have given satisfactory evidences that they have been converted from the error of their ways, and have undergone the spiritual regeneration necessary to make them the ight of the world and the salt of the earth. Under this new interpretation, however, it seems that it is no longer requisite for them to hate a lie or refrain from injusty in order to exhibit the signs of a new birth and ecome good Baptists.

As the wicked are so much more numerous in the world than the good, the Baptists may increase their ranks greatly by allowing such latitude; for really nobody can be so bad as to be shut out logically from their church membership if lines, decoy ducks, and corrupters of the vile and victous are to be received as godly men and women.

Illinois in Earnests

The fact that the Illinois Democratic State Convention provided no definite and original plan to guide the Illinois delegates in choosing a candidate for President, indicates a feeling upon their part of decisive significance to the national Democracy. The deliverance upon the Presiiential question was as follows:

"We congratulate the Democracy of Illinois and the whole country upon the great triumph achieved by the Democrats of Illinois in the election of that grand man, patriot, soldier, and statesman, Gen. John M. PALERE, to the Senate of the United States. And hould it be deemed excellent to come to the great Nest for a candidate for the Presidency to lead the Democratic hosts to victory, we commend him to the favorable consideration of the National Democratic Convention, and instruct our delegates to that Convenon to present his name and use all honorable mean

The meaning of such deliberation by a Convention in which two-thirds of the delegates had been instructed for Senator PALMER can be no other than that in the approaching contest to elect a President Illinois must be counted as a Republican State. The Democrats there offer a candidate not in the conviction that his strength demands the immediate consideration of fore, publish to the world their opinion that | the National Convention, but only in the emergency of one being sought from the great plain of Western Republicanism. In other words, they are not carried by the local enthusiasm of personal relation with a popular statesman, to shake the principle that the candidate of a hopeful Democracy must first be qualified to carry the Democratic States.

As the rainbows fade the sun shines brighter. True Patriotism.

Sound, intelligent, and refreshing are the iews expressed by the Patriot of Montreal especting the commercial policy which the Canadian provinces ought to adopt as soon as possible, and carry into execution with entire thoroughness, and all along the line. Let us consider the utterances of this progressive and manly journal:

"We would boycott everything that is produced the east side of the Atlantic, and we Canadians, with our friends and neighbors the Americans, should make up our minds to live within ourselves and for each other. There is no danger of our losing a European market for our grain, our provisions, and our catrie. England and other parts of Europe can't get along without our prod-uce, and, whether we in turn buy from them or not, they are in this beautiful position that they can't help themselves: they've got to take the fruits of our field and pay for them in hard cash-or starve. We've got the ker and we'll hold it. Were we independent, we could make our own bargains with our neighbors, have our market at our very doors, and live in peace and harmarry ours. So mote it be, and speedily?

This is a judicious programme. First inlependence, secondly commercial and political union, and thirdly intermarriage between Yankees and Canadians. Thus they will become one people, with one destiny, illustrating the principles of self-government, the advantages of united resources, and the benefits that can only be conferred by the Continental Republic.

So mote it be, and speedily!

A Christian Science cultivator named A. P. Barron, in Kansas City, seeks to establish this principle of life:

"Christian Science will teach you how to externalize yourselves. Before you can externalize yourself you nust unself yourself and happity people and avoid pol

It will be seen by this that happification precedes externalization. Happily therefor.

The reports as to the progress of the surveys for the proposed Pan-American railroad through Equador are of unusual interest. The engineers say the difficulties they have found are not nearly so great as was anticipated. From an engineering point of view the problems of railroad building there are not so serious as those that were met in running railroads across North America, and the en-gineers regard the possibility of making the longitudinal railroad to have been demon-

If this news is correct, it is the most cheerng information with regard to the project that has been received since it was first considered. When the two survey parties left New York in April, last year, one of them to push north from Quito toward Colombia and the other to travel south, it would have surprised no one to hear that, after plunging into great forests

that had never yet been traversed by white men, they had failed to achieve their purpose and had returned defeated. Their report is therefore, exceedingly encouraging, for every one had predicted that among the Cordilleras of Ecuador the difficulties to be overcome were enormous. In fact, it was believed that I the scheme were not carried out it would be

on account of the enormous cost of building the road along this part of the route. There is good reason to believe that before a great many years the dream of railroad connection between North and South America will be realized.

CLEVELAND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Boss Harrity Uses Him to Promote Patitsen, HARRISBURG, April 27,-Those who expect the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago Convention to help Cleveland in his claims to the nomination are reckening without their host. Those who think that there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the Claimant in this State are equally wide of the mark. In the recent Convention Cleveland was the mask assumed by Boss Harrity to conceal his plans to secure a delegation which could be relied on to support another candidate whose name it was deemed expedient to keep in concealment for a time. When the time arrives the name will be disclosed, and, if the unit rule is sustained in the Convention, the rolld vote of the State will be cast, not for Cleveland, but for Pattison. It is true that Cleveland has some strength in the State, though it is rapidly disappearing. Previous to the Convention and luring it this strength was augmented by the hypocritical friendship of the lattison contingent. The purpose of this was to use the Cleveland strength to multiply the Pattison force, and when the Convention meets at Chicago the cry of the Pennsylvania claquers will be Pattison first, but anybody but Cleveand in the end.

That is the plain logic of the situation as it s now clearly shown. In order to crystallize sentiment for Pattison, it is necessary to prove Cleveland upavailable. This work is already in progress, and wherever the recent Cleveland prometers are now found the weakness of Cleveland as shown by the vote of 1888 is the burden of their song. With the potential influence of patronage at his command, it is clausibly reasoned that the Claimant ran behind his ticket in nearly every State in the Union four years ago, and with such a record his renomination now would be suicidal. Ther he carried West Virginia by less than 300 najority. Then he carried old Virginia by only 1.100. Then New Jersey hung in doubt and was only carried by 6,000, and New York and Indiana were lost to the party. With the Federal offices on the other side this year West Virginia would be practically sure to go over, old Virginia would be doubtful and his strength has waned rather than waxed in New York and Indiana. Euch facts addressed to the reason of men can't be ignored. They are already bearing fruit in every section of this State. Men who were earnestly for the ex-President a month ago are all against him now. and those who only pretended friendship then are outspoken and emphatic in deprecuting his nomination now.

Then there are a great many, very nearly half, of the delegation who have been against Cleveland from the beginning. These comprise the unselfish non-office-seeking conlingent, who are opposed to him for the reason that they believe him unavailable, and think the nomination of a candidate who can win is a paramount duty of the Convention. This element in the delegation is headed by ex-Senator
William A. Wallace, and embraces Congressman Muchler, J. M. Guffey, John T. Lenalan, ex-Judge Hagenman of Berks county,
and many others. It is not invidious to say
that in all the elements of intellectual force
and political sagacity they are the strongest
men in the delegation. Some of them have
been instructed for Cleveland, and if his name
is presented to the Convention will feel constrained to vate for him, though they do not
hesitate to express their belief that he is unavailable. This damning with faint praise
cannot have any effect other than to injure
his chances of nomination. It is safe to say
that if at any time during the progress of the
salloting there was a probability of Cleveland's
nomination every vote in the Pennsylvania
delegation would be east for any candidate
whose support promised to avert the calamity
to the party.

A careful poll of the Pennsylvania delegation discloses a surprising result. One-third,
at least, of the delegates are unalterably a paramount duty of the Convention. This ele-

tion discloses a surprising result. One-third, at least, of the delegates are unalterably against Cleveland in any event. One-third of the delegation is for Pattison first, last, and the delegation is for lattison first, last, and all the time, and probably one-third is for Cleveland in a half-hearted way. The lattison contingent, having in mind future favors rather than present expectations, would readily join forces with the anti-Cleveland men, and, under the unit rule, to enforce which a strong attempt will be made, the Cleveland element will be absorbed. Thus the Claimant's candidacy is eliminated so far as the legislatic largestion is concerned.

element will be absorbed. Thus the Claimant's candidacy is eliminated so far as the Pounsylvania delegation is concerned.

Outside of the few men in and out of the delegation who are identified with the Partison Administration the Governor is not seriously considered as a candidate in this State this year. The peculiar attitude of the Administration in relation to the recent Reading combination has so incensed a large proportion of the people that the Governor would suffer largely at the poils, and that fact leads the wisest men of the party regardless of State pride and personal feelings, to discourage his candidacy. The labor element is also severely antagonistic to him, and wherever there are labor organizations there are anti-Partison propagandists at work. But it is realized that even with those disadvantages arrayed against him he is stronger throughout the country than Cleveland, and there are those who contemplate conditions that might force a consideration proporagency, but the feeling against Cleveland is so intense that it is seriously considered. But it is believed that under no consideration could such men as Senntor Wallace, whom he tried to defeat for district delegate: Congressman Mutchler, Judge Hagonman, J. M. Guffey, and the delegates from the Harrishurg district he induced to vote for his nomination. His attempt through Secretary Harrity to control the delegates from the Harrishurg district he induced to vote for his nomination. His attempt through Secretary Harrity to control the delegates from the Harrishurg district he induced to vote for his nomination. His attempt through Secretary Harrity to control the delegation has provoked such a degree of opposition that reconciliation seems utterly out of the question, and it looks now as if the Pennsylvania Natae Convention had written the epitaph of two Presidential booms, those of Clevoland and Pattison.

THE WOMEN'S INFIRMARY AND MED-TOAL COLLEGE

An Appeal for Charltable Ald,

Fifty years ago, when Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell came to New York, they had diffi-culty in finding a respectable boarding house where they could receive of fice patients. Now the woman physician is an established and welcome is needed in our homes, among the poor. in the mission fields of the Fast, and it is of vital importance that she should have ample opportunities for hospital practice and bedside training, without which her education is poor and incomplete. Is it right that the hospital and college founded by the Blackwells for the maintenance of a high standard for women in medicine should fail in the accom-

plishment of its end for lack of funds? The infirmary owns the necessary property for enlarging its work-i. c., two houses tween the present hospital and the college on Livingston place. It absolutely needs \$50,000 for alterations, improvements, and increased running expenses before this property can be utilized. It ought to have \$100,000 to rebuild and make the hospital lire-proof. Ten thousand dollars has been promised, the balance must be collected before May 1. It is impossible to raise this sum without some large subscriptions, but the smallest amounts will be heartily welcomed, as expressing interest and symmathy.

sympathy.
Subscriptions may be sent to
Subscriptions may be sent to
Miss JULIA B. DE FOREST, Ass't. Treas.
15 West Thirtieth street.
Or to any one of the trustees:

And If Well Shakes Needs's Be Takes. From the Philadelphia Times.

The bichloride or any other cure for drunkenness and hardly be effective unless the patient first shakes the bottle. THE COMING RACE.

Dr. Tanner's Colony for Ratsing Abs From the Chimpo Inter-O-ean.

Professional Name of Colony Introducts.

There is Chienge Introducts.

"I have nover foll any but good effects from my experiment," said Dr. H. S. Tanner, whose last of forty days some years ago mede him famous. "In tact I am firmiv convinced that if a man should fast for forty days every ten years in his life there is no reason why he should not live to be a hundred years old. He renews his youth every time be does it. The truth is that the American people are all digging their graves with their tooth. I am a strict vegetarian. I ear that two meals a day and nothing at all after noon. I do not blame Europeans for refusing our pork. Meat eating is expensive at the best. You feed an animal ten pounds of grain to get a nart of one bound of meat. It is like putting ten good gold dilars in the bank and then a year afterward giving the bank a receipt for lifty cents."

Dr. Tanner is now engaged in New Mexico upon a decidedly nove plan for making future generations of alsolutely reflect men and women. "We have bought a 1,568-acre ranch near Lass Cruces," he said, in explaining this plan, "and on it built a home for AU poor orphans. We bring these califfres up in absolute informer of the existence of ale hol, tobuced, or narcotics of any kind. We give them a good allocation and plenty of exercise. When any of them reach a macringeable rare we shall bring them to some city and allow them fore the world. They can remain in and of the world if they wish, but if they prefer our colony life they can return to a, the form of the many of them reach a macringeable rare we had been declared to suppose that in time their descendants, free from any new life they can return to a, the form of an analy of themselves. It has can remain in and of the world if they wish, but if they prefer our colony life they can return to a, the form of colony life they can return to a, the form of colony life they can return to a, the form of the mean of the bendents of the colony life they can return to a... the form any acceptance we had the life to suppose that in time their descendants, free from any negetitary taint, will be as near perfect men and women as can be made on this earth? It is simply the plan which the oreeders of fine horses or cattle carry out successfully. In man it will result in physical, mortal, moral, and spiritual betterment."

COMING TO AMERICA TO STUDE. All Nations Seed Their Students Here to Learn of Ca.

We know that every year many Americans go abroad to study, but we scarcely appreciate the strongth of the current setting this way. An examination of recent university catalogues shows that practically every civilized nation in the world is represented by students now in America. In a single great institution, the University of Pennsylvania, there are students from twenty-cight foreign countries. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology alone shows students of eighteen nationalities; seventeen are represented in the University of California, litteen in both Harvard and Inle, fourteen at Cornell and Michigan, ten at Princeton, nine at Lehigh, and two each in Brown and Wesleyan. Even remote countries like-lapan send many students here, Vale having this year seven Japanose students, the University of Pennsylvania six, cornell five, Harvard four, and many other colleges one or two. Our excellent professional courses a c the attraction to most of these foreigners, the University of Pennsylvania medical and dental schools showing to-day seventy-five foreign students, chiefly Europeans. From the Augusta Chamilele.

A Region Where Life Lasts Long.

Promise S. Louis Globe Democrat.

"I observe that when a man dies in this country at the age of 100 years, or thereabouts, the papers elaborate on the occurrence in their news columns as if it were something wonderful," said Ramon Casennova of Guadalajara, Mexico, who is in this city, yesterday. "I know a score or more of people in Mexico considerably more than 100 years old, and who give promise of living many years yet. There is a limited area in the State of Fumaulipas, whose climate, water, and general condition seem especially to induce longevity. I visited the neighborhood a few months since and saw five generations of one name living in the same shouse. The eldest male was said to be 132 years old. He is shrivelled and weazened, thind and almost dumb, but in other respects all of his vital functions appear to be strong and normal. There are perhaps fifty people in the neighborhood whose lives have snannel a century. They are a pastoral people of Spanish and Azte blood, and for generations have intermarried contrary to all the accepted laws of consanguinity. Their constitutions are not particularly rotust, and none of them is over 5 teet 0 inches tail. They are cut off from the rest of the world, and are ignorant as to the great population of the glose, nor do they seem to have the slightest conception as to the most primitive way, and perhaps it is this absence of the tremendous pressure of modern civilization that largely conduces to their marvellous longevity." From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Blamarck's Former Cook the Quickest.

From the Pitts'argh Disputch.

The fastest cooking, authentically attested, was done not long ago by Prince Bismarck's former chel, who is now chief cook in a famous restaurant of Berlin. He had made a bet with a regular guest of the place of \$25 that he could kill, dress, cook, and serve a chicken in six minutes. The exploit was to be performed before invited spectators.

At 9 o'clock on the appointed evening the cook appeared with his gas cooking stove on a blatform in sixht of all in the room. He waved the chicken around his head and it cackled loudit. Decapitating the low with one blow of a glittering knife, this gastronomic expert within sixty seconds had removed every feather from it. The gas stove was already lighted, with a broiler upon it. The fowl was cut open and drawn in one other minute and placed upon the broiler; a het dish garnishes with watercross was at hand, and it lacked just a second of the six minutes when the chicken was served.

From the Sas Franctico Sall.

A gentleman residing at 952 Bush street is the owner of a black cat which he calls "Nig," which has developed an extraordinary fondness for vegetables. "Nig is extremely fond of vegetables." Said the owner of the cat. "He will be 2 years old next July. We first noticed that he liked green peas when he was but 0 months old. Then my wife caught him eating some that had been left on a dish after dinner, and he was stealing them. After that I tried him on string beans, cauliflower, asparagus, and green corn. He reliabes them all and cries for any of the vegetables when they are set on the table and he does not get his share, but what he likes most is asparagus. I have known him to cat eleven plain boiled ones, one after another, and he only cats that portion which is soft. Potato s? No, he seems to draw the line at potatoes, but he fills up on baked beans. He appears to enjoy thom as much as does a Bostonian." From the San Prancisco Call.

I. Consumption Contagious?

From the Philadelphia Record.

Health Officer Veale reported to the Board of Health yesterday that 72.275 deaths from consumption had occurred in this city since July. 1889, up to date, and suggested whether it would not be advisable to add consumption to the list of contagious discasses to be reported to him. He pointed out that if, as certain people claim, consumption is a contagious, infectious, or communicable discase, it must be accruain extent be preventable. The matter was referred to the Santhary Committee.

Major Venle stated afterward that there are from 2.800 to 3.000 deaths from consumption in Philadelphia every year, and was clearly of opinion that preventable action was necessary. From the Philadelphia Record.

Working Wemen in Mass schusetts.

Those who are interested in the progress of women in business should note the figures presented by Chief Wadlin of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to those there were in 1885 in Massachusetts about 180,000 women engaged in industrial parsuits, and now there are more than 300,000. It is significant, however, to note that two thirds of these working women are under 10 years of age, and that this proportion has been maintained during the last hall-dizen years. That is, marriage tends to deplete the ranks. If that is the case, it would seem to afford an answer to those who have feared that the industrial independence of women would result in an increase of spinsters. From the Do-ton Journal.

Married Twin Stolers From the St. Louis Glide I enter at.

OGDEN, Utah, April 23.—The United States Marshais, in their efforts to enforce the anti-polygany laws, run across some quier cases. From Trenten, Utah, comes the news of the arrest of a man named Futler, charged with having more wives than the law allows. Mr. letter weed and wen twin sisters, and married them the same day at one corremony. It is enstonary to held the alleged superfluous wife as a witness, and the legal wife cannot restify against her husband. In this case the testify against her husband. In this case the Marshais were unutle to decide which one of the twin, was the legal wife. They finally settled the difficulty by helding as wirness the one whom Mr. Butler designated as No. 2.

A Nevel Burglar Betector. From De K wport Luily News

Do you know what is the best burglar trap or rather burglar warning? It is a newspaper. Spread a good-size t one across a ball floor. The burglar cannot long ever it without making a noise. The same result will attend an effort to fold it up, and to welk on it is to rouse the house. Spread a few newspapers on the stairs, one on the rail, so that the man cannot take to that, and sleep in peace till the erisp rustle comes that lets you know of danger or the cat. There can be no stient prowling over nowspapers.

Released Under Gold Cure Bonds. From the Philadelphia Press.

Menta. April 25.—Bufus Brogan, a Media tin-amith, who was committed to tall a week ago for trial on the charge of aggravated assault and hattery, was released to-day on bail on condition that he put himself under the bi-

BUNBEAMS.

-Cape Elizabeth is the great cubbage garden of the State of Maine. Since November 23,000 tons of the vegetable have been shipped from the lown, and the Average p.i.e received by the far ners was 59 a ton.
And there are lots of cabbages left.
—Samuel Lane of Gard ner, Me,, ought to know some-

thing about reral justice, for he has been a Justice of the Peace and Quorum for afty years without a day off. He received his first appointment from Gov. Fairfield. and at the age of 80 he has been reappointed to deal out more justice.

-in Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a torn thier. Its favorite plunder is clothing and in daily excursions about the neighborhood during the past winter it has pliered enough to stock a shop. Last week it want into an open hallway, picked my a concer must and started for home, holly pursued by a man and two as-cited woman. The owner got her must and the do; got a beating.

-A fazzer in Manchester, Me., 14 reflecting sorrowfully upon the maxim that "Honesty is the best poli-cy." Feveral years ago, in order to avoid paying some debta, he conveyed his farm, worth \$4,000, to his wife. The wife died recently, and, according to law, the property gues to her three children, the widower's right of dower excepted. The children refuse to reconvey the fares to their tather.

-Consul Baker of Buenns Ayres says that none of the mnilgrants to Argentina become naturalized. They call thoms-lves citizens or subjects of the nation in which they were born. The Minister of Purcien Affales the immigrants in ten years should, under the law, be

come subject to military service.

—Ed A. Babcock of North Stonington, Conn., while crossing his rocky farm met an odd and brilliant look. ing spake of a species that was believed to be extinct in Connecticut, and after a lively chase contured it. It is a little fellow, not half grown, and is black, except that a broad golden band encircles its neck. It belongs to the gold-banded racer species, which graw to be ten

or fifteen feet long, and are swift and feroclous.

—The Portland fishing schooner liattic Maud was hauled out on the marine railway last week for painting and cleaning, and it - as found that she needed a new garboard strake—the plank next the keel. When the old plank was taken of a curious discovery was made. A cobblestone, weighing a couple of pounds, had rolled between the planking and the ceiling of the vessel, and from constant motion with the rolling and pitching of the schooner had nearly were through th'

plank in one spot.

—It is n y recently that people have been permitted to ascent the rock and signal station at Gibralian, Since last November the British military, with their families, and persons connected with the British navy have been permitted to visit this fine lookout. The privilege, however, has not been extended to the citizens of Gibrallar, nor to strangers visiting the firtress, a circumstance which is generally resented,

particularly by the subjects of the Queen.

—While the pine tree is no longer the backbone of
Maine's lumber industry, there is a surprising quantity of that timber in the State. About 50,000,000 feet of pine are surveyed in the docks of Bangor every year, and although much of it is second growth or sapling pine there is a liberal sprinkling of the old time forest monarche. Even along the coast are patches of good merchantable pins, and a Portland box maker, who uses 2,000,000 feet annually, gets his supply from within ten miles of that seaport.

-All the more intelligent des'ers in old furniture recognize and respect the work of Duncan Fife, a Scotchman by birth, who came bere a lad and learned to be a cabinetmaker. His name first appears in the New York directory in the year 1785, and he was still making beautiful pieces in 1840. Not only was Fife a skilled man himself, but he employed only master craftemen, and his carvers were especially skilled. He worked in mahogany and turned out models of beauty. Any work repopulated as his brings an excel-lent price whenever connoisseurs are present.

—Among the curlosities in the Maine State prison is a dress that one of the pri-oners, who attempted to

escape recently, had made as a disguise. At different times the man, who worked in the carriage trimming shop, secreted amail bits of flannel, which he sewed together from which he fashioned a most remarka-ble gown, with a big bow at the back by way of adorna thirty-foot ladder made of waxed ends, was found in the man's cell. Another prisoner had converted an old vise into a jackscrew, and had surried it about.

York firm for 150 barrels of lobs ers a week, and he says that it is the creat appetite of the Gothamites for there shell fish which makes the price so high. New Forkers will have lobsters, no matter what the price may be, and they are now paying 15 cents a pound at wholesale. Fifteen cents a pound for lobster means about 40 cents a pound for lobster meat. The traffic between Maine and New York has reached such propertions that a Priendship man has constructed a new and improved method of transportation—a car which preserves each lobster fresh and firm, and in which they can be kept for a long time or transported a long distance in the very best of condition, alive and kicking.

-The boss vagrant of Dexter, Me. Is one Walter Row in a given space of time than any other man in Maine. When strangers happen along Walter begins to tell how much be can eat, and as a result somebody once is a while is willing to put up for one of his feeds. This is his schedule of a recent renast: "Three pounds of beens, one pound of sammon, three dooxen banners (bananas), creem kaks, two mug beer. Time, S minets." After the feast Waiter smoked six clears and drank more beer. A Cambridge man, only an amateur, of Jamaica ginger, bottle of Johnson's liniment, one dozen raw eggs, one egg, shell and all, one plug of

—The late Chancellor Saulsbury of Delaware was in appearance as distinguished a man as one often meets. His complexion was swarthy, his jaw was heavy, his nose was large and well formed; his abuse dant bair, usually failing in a tangle over his forehead, when carclessly thrown back revealed a broad high brow. His dark eyes had a peculiarly staring effect, fitting well with his usual frown that often darkened to a scowl. He never ceased to be an intense parties the semi-retirement of the Chancellorship. Gray confesses that Willard Saulsbury, as he was fremently seen in the House of Representatives, walking up and down in the rear of his colleagues, apparently wrapped in thought, powerfully stirred the future Sen ator's youthful imagination.

tobacco, and a pint of new rum.

-East side physicians, especially those in the employment of institutions of charity, acquire a polyglos Metlon, and not infrequently use scores of words without knowing from what language they come. A physician visiting a foreign charity patient usually employs the German tongue, but often falls to make himself understood. An improvised sign language comes to his aid, and presently the patient furnishes a word that fits the cass. That word the physician treasures for future use, and he seen has names in many tongues for parts of the body, common attments, and remedies of frequent application. One of these physicians finds many peculiarities in the corrupt German spoken by central European Hebrews. With these people "band" means the whole member from shoulder to finger tips, and they do not distinguish between fingers and toes, the latter being called merely the fingers of the foot.

-A remarkable instance of going around Robin Hood's bain to get the better of a rival was witnessed in Maine recently. The lime used in the construction of the Foxcroft Opera House was purchased somewhere in Canada, and brought into the State over the Cand-dian Pacific Railway. When the freight reached Greet-ville Junction it was only thirty-five miles from its detination via the Bangor and Piscataquis Ratiroad, but instead of boing forwarded over that line it was carried to Mattawamkeng, thence over the Maine Central to Bangor, thence wert to Newport and north to Foxcroft, via Dexter-a distance of 191 miles in all. That swing around the circle was made for the sole purpose of de-priving the Bangor and Piscataquia Railroad of a few lollars in freight money. Similar performances are gone through every day by the Maine Central and Ca-nadian Pacific, which have a freight arrangement de-signed to squeeze the Bangor and Piscata pole.

—See Captains were yarning about ships which never returned and various dangers of the deep, when a Thomasion mariner related an experience which, he declared, made his hair rise every time he thought of it. He said: "One trip I made from New York to San Prancisco is very distinctly impressed upon my mind. We had in a general cargo, including seventy tons of ye had in a peneral carro, including second considering gunpowder and some ruitroad from . We had a very rough passage around the Horn, and were losted about preity roughly for a work or so. I could hear the versel straining and the cargo grouning and grinling, and sel sira ning and the cargo greature at the control was the made me preity nervous. I can tell you. When we reached dan Francisco and discharged, I found that thirty tons of the powder had been stowed on the rathroad iron. Some of the packages had been brosen open by the working of the cargo and the iron was covered with powder. We supply up several burness of it and—well, I felt sick to think what might have happened."

-Tavellers in Japan tell of the unconcern with which a Japan-se will take a bath in full publicity, and the custom has impressed foreigners as immo 'est. An Englishman who has long been in the country says Englishman who has long been in the country asysthere is really nothing immodest in the promiserous bathing finen wence, and children from a Japanese roint of vice. With them cleanliness is the object sought for, and the etiquetie of the bathroom differs from the cliquetie of the parier. With Europeans, he says, the attitude of waitzers is only pointited when the music is played. It is something it ethis with the Japanese tathers. When the necessary of eration of washing or done other work requires it to strip becomes a daily. On the other hand, a Japanese woman would scorn to appear discolet. To her eye our bailrooms are an assonishment, and the exposure of the porson for display is incomprehensible. This writer thinks that the Japanese are not excelled by their westers brethren in modesty.

Wastern brethren in modesty,